



WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 8, 1902

FROM PRESENT indications the settlement of the miners' strike is as far off as ever. President Mitchell has repudiated Mr. Roosevelt's latest suggestion to allow the men to resume work pending the appointment of a commission and the enacting of measures which will be satisfactory to both the strikers and the operators. The action of Mr. Mitchell has caused serious disappointment to millions who had anxiously awaited the outcome of the President's overtures, and that his efforts to bring peace have proven futile is a subject of national regret. In the meantime the situation is becoming more serious each day and until suffering is staring thousands in the face. Not only will many be deprived of heat in their dwellings when the cold blasts of winter approach, but of work as well, and hunger will be added to their sorrows. A committee of Philadelphia manufacturers attempted yesterday to break the deadlock. Their efforts, too, resulted in a signal failure. The outlook is gloomy and the dire results of the present order of things is contemplated with much apprehension. The vicinity of the coal fields may yet result in an Armageddon for one or the other of the classes now striving for the mastery, and the thoughts of such a thing are a source of torture to law-abiding and peace-loving people who have had nothing to do with precipitating present conditions.

THERE is a determined war in progress in Richmond between the saloonkeepers and those who are in favor of compelling the payment of a thousand-dollar liquor license. The Crenshaw high-license ordinance is now before council. It is known that a prohibitive campaign will be inaugurated in the city in behalf of the measure if a bitter fight is waged against it in the council. There has probably been more legislation as to the sale of liquor with less satisfactory results than on any other issue which has ever come before representative bodies. High license has long since been weighed in the balance and found wanting from the fact that it has inevitably produced a large number of speakeasies. A few persons who can afford it pay the high license tax; many others sell liquor without a license, and the government, the State and city are the losers. In the meantime there is generally an increase in the amount of intoxicants consumed. History shows that people have drunk liquor from the days of the flood. There is no doubt but that it was used long before that time. High license and prohibition have failed to produce satisfactory results from time immemorial, and, after all, moral suasion is about the only effective weapon by which the use of stimulants can be curbed.

CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR, of Ohio, is suffering great apprehension lest the prevailing miners' strike may result in the election of a democratic Congress, in which event he thinks financial ruin will follow. He says there are 9,000 mad miners in his district, and a miner candidate in the field against him. He sees breakers ahead for the republican party and grave peril to the financiers of the country. It was the general belief of observing people some time before the strike convulsed the country that the majority of the nation had grown tired of republican rule and that a democratic Congress was inevitable. The strike issue has nothing to do with the question which will bring about this desideratum. As to financial ruin following a change in the political complexion of Congress he need have no fear. Such a change would doubtless limit the incomes of some of the trusts which are fattening upon the people of the country—only this and nothing more. Financial conditions will, in all probability, be made more stable by such a transition.

THE GRAY BEARDS and tottering steps of many now in this city who are gazing at old, camping grounds and buildings which were during the civil war used for barracks and hospitals, bear the marks of time. The great majority who wore the blue and trod Alexandria's streets forty years ago are no more. Those who escaped death in the clash of war and have since evaded the scythe of the reaper are but a remnant of the original army which took possession of the city in 1861 and occupied it until 1865. The wheels of time produce many changes. The ex-federal soldier is not now demanding counter-signs and the Alexandrian is taking pleasure in pointing out familiar landmarks and in imparting information concerning old residents who were prominent during the four years' conflict.

ADVISES from different parts of Virginia are to the effect that the manufacturers of other cities in the State as well as those in Alexandria are about to shut down by reason of the coal famine. The Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company and the

Citizens' Railway, Light, and Power Company together have enough coal to last them until tomorrow. The coal situation at Newport News is critical. There is probably less than 200 tons of hard coal in the city. Wood is scarce and coke is selling high. It is feared there will be great suffering there this winter unless the situation is relieved. There is no relief in sight and until Mr. Mitchell or the mine operators throw up the sponge the same terrible anxiety will continue.

DISPATCHES from New Orleans tell of disgraceful scenes in that city yesterday, the outcome of a strike of street car men. For many years our southern country was signally free from such disorders, but the spirit of lawlessness and discontent is gradually invading that section, and the scenes in the Crescent City yesterday are the result. The police, it is said, wink at the mob in its acts of lawlessness and the Mayor's orders to protect the street cars are disobeyed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., October 8. The survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic traversed Pennsylvania avenue again today. Hours before the time set for the parade both spectators and marching organizations began to assemble while each command marched to its place preceded by its band. It was a general holiday in Washington. The schools and departments were closed and these contributed to swell the throng of spectators. Many of the business houses did the same and practically the entire population of Washington as well as thousands of visitors were upon the streets. At ten o'clock the procession began to move from the Congressional Library to Pennsylvania avenue, along that thoroughfare, past the White House, to 17th street, thence north to K, where it disbanded. Leading it was the drum corps of the National Association of Musicians; next a mounted escort of citizens; then the marshal of the day, A. Noel Blakeman, with his staff. The United States Marine Band, in U-ir bright red coats, preceded the Commander-in-chief and his personal escort; then came the veterans by commands, escorted by the First Regiment Sons of Veterans Reserve, Pennsylvania Division. When the parade began it was estimated that there were nearly 40,000 veterans in line and that it would require five hours or more to pass the reviewing stand.

There is a hopeful feeling in official circles this morning that a settlement of the coal strike will come from the efforts being made by the President. "There is something doing and I believe the miners will soon be back at work," was the expressed opinion of one of the highest officers of the Treasury Department. The President is not by any means confining his efforts to President Mitchell and the men's side of the controversy. He is exerting every influence he can to reach the operators also with the hope of winning from them some concession, however slight, which would make it easier for Mitchell to comply with the President's desire that he order the men back to work. Either directly or indirectly, it is believed, he has requested J. P. Morgan among others to assist him in this undertaking.

President Roosevelt reviewed a portion of the G. A. R. parade this morning from his carriage, which was driven from the temporary White House down Pennsylvania avenue to the Peace monument and back again. He started at 11:15, being carried out of the house in a wicker hospital chair. He was made comfortable in the carriage resting his back on a pneumatic cushion. His injured leg was propped upon a foot stool. Secretary Cortelyou occupied the rear seat with him and Col. Theodore Bingham, U. S. A., on the front seat. The President's appearance was the signal for a tremendous outburst of cheers which swept down the avenue as he proceeded. A secret service man followed the President's carriage down the line, while two mounted and four bicycle policemen guarded the party on either side. It was the President's first public appearance since his return to Washington a few weeks ago.

Gen. E. S. Bragg, consul general of the United States at Havana, has been transferred to the post of consul general at Hong Kong, China, taking the place of William A. Rublee, who is transferred to Havana. This change is due to the protest made by the Cuban government on account of a letter Gen. Bragg wrote to his wife in this country and which afterwards became public, in which he said, "You might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to make any thing out of these Latin races."

Up to 10 o'clock this morning no word had been received at the White House from President Mitchell in answer to the President's proposition, for the miners to return to work.

SOLVING MURDER MYSTERY.—The police authorities of Camden county, N. J., have evidently solved the mystery of the death of John Coffin and Price Jennings, the boys who were found dead in the woods near Haddonfield last week. Paul Woodward, a young man of Camden, who is charged with the murder of the boys, was yesterday reported to have made a confession. In this connection Prosecutor Lloyd said: "There is absolutely no truth in the story of Woodward's confession. However, the State has enough evidence to make a clear case against Woodward." John Farmer, a negro, employed on a farm at Haddon Heights, yesterday identified Woodward as the person he had seen with the boys in the woods on the day they are supposed to have been murdered. Woodward was yesterday taken to the scene of the alleged crime, but he displayed no emotion and protested his innocence. The analysis of the organs of the boys has not yet been completed, but the police express confidence that it will be shown that the children were poisoned.

Fifty men, armed with Winchester rifles and other firearms, are scouring the country around the mining village of Matewan, West Virginia, in search of John Reed, a negro, who attempted to criminally assault Martha Hall, an 11-year-old white girl. If Reed is captured he will be lynched.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew will open its 67th annual convention in Boston tomorrow. The convention will be the largest ever held by the brotherhood and over 1,000 men from all over the country are expected.

Frank Higgins, 16 years old, has been convicted of shooting a boy comrade at St. Johns, N. F., and sentenced to be hanged.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

After a Congressional vote of censure yesterday the Peruvian Cabinet resigned.

Barley C. Woodward, a painter, 52 years old, shot and killed himself after attempting to kill his wife at the Continental Hotel in Baltimore last night.

Frank Higgins, a boy convicted of the murder of William Doherty near Rockwood Park, N. B., was yesterday sentenced to be hanged December 18. The boy took the sentence coolly.

Fire started in the Hogg-Swayne syndicate tract in Beaumont, Texas, at 10:30 o'clock last night. At 11 o'clock a telephone message from the field stated that more than seventy derricks had been destroyed.

Senator Hanna declared in Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday that he never challenged Mayor Johnson to debate economic questions with him on the same platform. "I did say," continued the Senator, "that I would discuss certain issues with him, referring, of course, to our respective campaigns."

While at breakfast yesterday at Raleigh N. C., Mr. E. A. Nelson, fifty-three years old, a printer, of Columbia, S. C., choked to death on a piece of beef steak. It was noticed that he was choking, and he was carried into the yard. A physician was summoned, but Nelson died before he reached him. Nelson was a member of a prominent South Carolina family.

In the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including 200 of his comrades, the monument to the late General Horatio G. Wright was dedicated at Arlington yesterday. The monument was erected by the survivors of the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, of which he was the commander from the time of the battle of Spotsylvania until the end of the war.

A decision was handed down yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of New York by Judge Lacombe, in which he holds that a citizen of Porto Rico is not a citizen of the United States, and as such entitled to land here without interference from the immigration authorities, but is, the insular decision notwithstanding, an alien within the meaning of the law.

Miss Rodella Bain, who attempted to commit suicide at Bridgeport, Ohio, Monday confessed yesterday to Chief of Police Rice, of Wheeling, W. Va., that in a quarrel Monday with Miss Gay Smith on a boat, about their lover, Geo. Nolan, she pushed Miss Smith into the Ohio river, and that her attempt at suicide was the result of remorse. Miss Bain will be held for murder. Miss Smith's body was found Monday.

Sir Thomas Lipton told a friend in London Monday night that the third challenge for a series of races for the America's cup had been signed on behalf of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and would be made soon from Belfast to the New York Yacht Club. Sir Thomas Lipton later confirmed the statement that the challenge was mailed from Belfast yesterday afternoon. It is on board the steamer Oceanic.

The mail steamer Virginia Lake has returned to St. Johns, N. F., from Labrador and brings reports that the whole coast of Labrador has been swept by a fearful gale. Eighteen vessels were driven ashore and are a total loss. Some of the wrecked vessels had cargoes of fish on board. The Virginia Lake brings home 139 shipwrecked fishermen who composed the crews of the lost vessels. The present gale, with regard to result, is the worst which has been experienced since 1888.

Harry W. Patton, aged twenty-three years, shot his wife, Florence, aged twenty, in Philadelphia last night, and then killed himself. Mrs. Patton is in a critical condition at a hospital. The Pattons had been married about two years, but separated three months ago. On Monday the husband sent a message to his wife, asking her to meet him at his father's house. When she arrived there she found Patton awaiting her, attired in evening dress. Without warning, Patton drew a revolver from his pocket, shot his wife twice, and then turned the weapon upon himself.

The Forty-second Church Congress opened at Northampton, England, yesterday. The opening addresses all emphasized the necessity for such a reunion and mutual recognition by the different denominations as to make possible a common organization for evangelistic work and end what Rev. Herbert Henson, canon of Westminster Abbey, designated as the "disastrous suspicion which now degrades the religious life of England." He declared that the non-episcopal churches must be frankly recognized as competent to negotiate terms for reunion.

Leading negroes, including H. P. Cheatham, ex-recorder of deeds at Washington yesterday appointed a subcommittee to draft an address to the public on the coal strike situation.

An application had been pending for a considerable time for the revocation of the charters held by the National Union of United Brewery Workers and the International Union of Steam Engineers. After considerable discussion it was decided that the application in both cases be denied, the charters of both organizations upheld and that they be sustained in their respective rights.

Secretary Gilthorpe, of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, protested against the issuance of charters to unions of drillers and tappers and appealed to the executive council to annul charters. It was decided that Mr. Gilthorpe be notified that if an appeal be taken at all it must be to the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor in November.

The application for a charter by shipwrights, joiners and carmakers was granted on condition that if any ship carpenters belonging to the organization work on buildings at any time it should be obligatory on them to become members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

It was resolved that the agitation be renewed for the passage of laws in the southern States and such other States as have no provision on their statute books prohibiting or restricting the labor of children and minors, and President Gompers was empowered and directed to conduct an energetic campaign to secure the enactment of such measures.

A Well Advertised School.

The University College of Medicine, of Richmond, Va., is one of the educational institutions which, while maintaining the highest standard of equipment and scholastic requirements, at the same time shows a rapid growth in the number of students. The President officially states that he believes this is due to the extensive use of newspaper advertising in making known the excellence of the courses of instruction and methods of teaching.

ITALIAN MURDERED.

Joseph Gatto, an Italian, about forty years of age, who for a number of years past had conducted a barber shop at 359 Pennsylvania avenue northwest Washington, died at the Emergency Hospital about 9 o'clock last night, as a result of pistol shot wounds inflicted about an hour before by William H. Matchett, a printer. Matchett was arrested. For nearly two years past Matchett's daughter Emma, a woman twenty-two years of age, has been employed by Gatto as housekeeper, and it was after a dispute with her that the shooting followed. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening that Gatto and the woman had their difficulty and the latter decided to leave. Her younger sister, Mary, who has been assisting her during the past two or three weeks, announced that she would go with her, and together they packed their trunk. As they started to leave the house Gatto demanded that they leave a child less than a year old which Emma carried in her arms. She declined to do, and in order to prevent her from leaving Gatto ordered that she give up a pair of shoes and some clothing she claimed to have purchased. The younger woman left and went to her home at 329 O street southwest, where she told her father of the trouble. The latter immediately boarded a Seventh street car and started for the shop, accompanied by his daughter. He alighted at D street, and going into a store nearby, asked to be shown a revolver. Growing suspicious, his daughter warned the clerk not to sell him the weapon, and he had to leave without it. On the outside he informed his daughter that he did not mean to do any harm, only desiring to frighten Gatto. Later he purchased the weapon. Matchett and his daughter reached Gatto's place, the barber and Emma Matchett were talking together out on the sidewalk. The woman held the child in her arms, and as her father and sister approached she began to cry. She was asked if she desired to return home, and replied that she did. Matchett then told his daughter Mary to take the baby, and she started off with it. Gatto made objection to this, and called to the girl to return with the child, at the same time advancing toward her. As he attempted to remove the child from her arms, Matchett fired three times, and Gatto fell to the sidewalk. Two of the bullets entered the lower part of the abdomen, and the other shot went wild. The wounded man died shortly after 9 o'clock.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Mitchell disposed of the latest proposition from President Roosevelt, who had requested him through Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor, to induce the strikers to go to work with the promise that he (the President) would appoint a commission to investigate their grievances and would urge upon Congress legislation in accordance with the recommendations of the commission. Mr. Mitchell refused to discuss the proposition with the newspaper men, not even to the extent of admitting that he had received the President's offer, but he called up Samuel Gompers by long distance telephone and told Mr. Gompers, who was in Washington, that he had decided not to entertain President Roosevelt's plan. Mr. Mitchell was asked by newspaper men if he had anything to say. "The official report covers all that is to be given out," he replied. "Are today's proceedings likely to affect the situation?" "I cannot say anything about it," said Mr. Mitchell. He added, with emphasis, that the situation was unchanged. A committee of Philadelphia manufacturers had previously visited him and Mr. Mitchell endeavored to induce him to do something for the relief of the country, but their mission was fruitless.

Announcement was made by the Temple Iron Company, in Scranton yesterday, that enough men had now been secured to make a start of its big Mount Lookout colliery in Wyoming, and that operations will be resumed there today or tomorrow.

An open air mass meeting will be held this evening at Pennsylvania and Louisiana Avenues northwest Washington, at which the coal strike will be discussed by various labor leaders. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union, which will be addressed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation; James Duncan, James O'Connor and other members of the executive council of the organization.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting in Washington yesterday appointed a subcommittee to draft an address to the public on the coal strike situation.

An application had been pending for a considerable time for the revocation of the charters held by the National Union of United Brewery Workers and the International Union of Steam Engineers. After considerable discussion it was decided that the application in both cases be denied, the charters of both organizations upheld and that they be sustained in their respective rights.

Secretary Gilthorpe, of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, protested against the issuance of charters to unions of drillers and tappers and appealed to the executive council to annul charters. It was decided that Mr. Gilthorpe be notified that if an appeal be taken at all it must be to the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor in November.

The application for a charter by shipwrights, joiners and carmakers was granted on condition that if any ship carpenters belonging to the organization work on buildings at any time it should be obligatory on them to become members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

It was resolved that the agitation be renewed for the passage of laws in the southern States and such other States as have no provision on their statute books prohibiting or restricting the labor of children and minors, and President Gompers was empowered and directed to conduct an energetic campaign to secure the enactment of such measures.

A Well Advertised School.

The University College of Medicine, of Richmond, Va., is one of the educational institutions which, while maintaining the highest standard of equipment and scholastic requirements, at the same time shows a rapid growth in the number of students. The President officially states that he believes this is due to the extensive use of newspaper advertising in making known the excellence of the courses of instruction and methods of teaching.

WAITED UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Bishop Alexander Walters, of New Jersey, Bishop G. W. Clinton, of North Carolina, and Rev. L. L. Carruthers, of New York, representing the executive committee of the Afro-American council, called upon President Roosevelt yesterday to ascertain his attitude toward the movement among republicans in the South to exclude the negroes from participation in the councils of the party. They were especially solicitous of ascertaining whether the President indorsed the action of the republicans in North Carolina and Alabama with this end in view. After the interview the colored men expressed themselves as highly gratified with what the President had said to them. They announced that the President had stated to them that his action in all matters affecting the race was his answer to his attitude toward the colored man; that in appointments the character, intelligence, and the esteem in which the applicant was held in the community in which he lived would be the first consideration, and that no man would be excluded or appointed because of his color. That he heartily disapproved of the efforts of certain republicans in the South to exclude the negroes from participation in politics was known, so they reported the President as having stated, to those in authority in the movement. Moreover, it also was stated that the President had cited his action in removing District Attorney Vaughn, of Alabama, who was the head of the white republican movement in that State as evidence of his attitude. It is intimated that this attitude is still further emphasized in the appointment of his successor. When Bishop Walters and his associates departed they expressed themselves as completely satisfied with the President's attitude, and it is understood they will issue a statement defining their position, as well as the President's attitude. When they went to the White House they stated they were prepared in case of an unfavorable reply, to issue an advisory statement to the colored people of the country in favor of political retaliation upon the Congressional nominees.

ENGLISH HELP IS VOTED.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in session at Southampton yesterday voted \$5,000 from the central fund for the relief of striking American miners and adopted a resolution in favor of the executive board and the different districts making further gifts for the same purpose.

Benjamin Pickard, member of Parliament and the president of the federation, referred to the length of the American strike and said the miners of England had been for some time that there was bound to be a collision. The struggle for independence in America was similar to the fight in this country. Mr. Mitchell, "to whom all honor is due, has done his level best to remedy things in the mining world," said Mr. Pickard, "and although the miners have landed in trouble a foundation is being laid for the freedom of trades-unionism in the United States."

The owners were cornered, he thought, Mr. Pickard proceeded to say that he had been in America, and would not like to be subjected to the tender mercies of the American mine manager.

The Scotch coalmasters are in receipt of many urgent inquiries for the prompt shipment of coal to American ports, and they are arranging freightage for 40,000 tons. The most urgent demand is for anthracite, for which American buyers now have to pay \$4.12 a ton, against \$3.12 which they refused to pay a month ago. The demands for steam coal are also so numerous that some of the masters have withdrawn their current price lists.

RIOTING IN NEW ORLEANS.—As was stated violence started with the first attempt of the New Orleans railway company to carry out the order of the mayor to run its cars yesterday. Just before 7 o'clock the company started out three cars from the barns on Canal street. On each car, manned by a non-union motorman, there was a large force of policemen. Large crowds of strikers and sympathizers were on the streets. When the cars reached Green street the tracks were blocked, and when they came to a stop the crowd made an attack. Wire and ropes were cut and the cars were boarded. A pistol shot was fired and the non-union motorman attacked. One of them was badly cut. The police seemed unable to cope with the situation. When the rioting spent itself three cars were left standing upon the track guarded by policemen. All the windows in them were smashed and they were otherwise damaged. F. H. Scheenick, of Chicago, a conductor, was the man who was most badly beaten. The mob of strikers captured Scheenick and his motorman and both consented to join the union. Some of the policemen were hurt by flying stones. The indications are that the company has imported a number of men from other cities. As soon as news of the rioting reached the city hall, the mayor issued a call for a meeting of the police board. It is understood that the object is to swear in emergency policemen.

REFUSE TO JOIN IN PEACE MOVEMENT.—A special meeting of the Kanawha Fuel Company, in which are embraced all the principal mines in the Kanawha district along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and its branches, was held in Charleston, W. Va., yesterday to consider the advisability of offering the strikers the same concessions made to them by the Kanawha and Hocking Company, under which seventeen mines resumed operations Monday. The result of the conference was a decision to maintain the same stand held before, which means the men must return to work upon the same terms existing prior to June 7, or remain out. It was believed that the action of the Kanawha and Hocking Company in granting to its men concessions of a nine-hour day, semi-monthly pay, the right to choose their own check weighman and a reduction in the price of powder would have an influence upon the operators on the Chesapeake and Ohio side of the river and induce them to make similar propositions in order to get their mines in operation.

Destructive Fire.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 8.—The buildings of the Moore and Handley Hardware Company on Powell avenue, the largest hardware house in the South, are burning. The fire is believed beyond the department's control. The loss is not less than \$500,000. Several explosions have occurred, but it is not known if any one is injured.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 8.—A rear-end collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad on the curve at Menlo Park, seven miles from New Brunswick, about 10 o'clock this morning between two fast trains going toward New York. One man was killed, and twelve injured. The Pennsylvania Railroad eastern express, due in New York at 7:30, passed through New Brunswick three hours late this morning and on reaching Menlo Park stopped on the curve while a hot box was fixed. Train No. 70, known as the New York and Philadelphia express due at New Brunswick at 9:37 followed the eastern express close behind. The engineer of this train in some way disregarded the signals and ran into the other train from the rear. The train was running at the rate of 60 miles an hour on the curve. The rear car was partly cut in two by the engine.

Mount Carmel, Pa., Oct. 8.—Several non-unionists were badly beaten by strikers today as they were walking over a mountain path to the mine. The Tenth and Sixteenth regiments are expected in this region today.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 8.—President Mitchell returned from Buffalo at 3 o'clock this morning. He has written a letter to President Roosevelt in which he states he cannot accede to the President's proposition in regard to calling off the strike but Mitchell says that while he outlined his reasons for this decision, he does not think it proper to make them public until the President has received the letter.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8.—George Borgeau, who was knocked down by a soldier Monday night, died this morning at a hospital. Death was due to fracture of the skull, sustained by falling on the pavement. All is quiet today, along the lines of the Hudson Valley Railway against which a strike is being waged. The troops patrol the town.

Torn by a Big Tiger.

New York, Oct. 8.—A horrified chorus of "Oh's" went up from the great audience at the Bostock animal show at St. Nicholas Garden last night, and many women sank screaming and fainting as they saw Herman Weedon, a famous trainer, fall back unconscious in the ring, with the great Bengal tiger, Beauty, which was at the Richmond Carnival two years ago, tearing his flesh with tooth and claw. The performance had just finished, and the huge beast was being led back to his cage, when he attacked his trainer in plain sight of the audience. Weedon fired three blank cartridges full in the enraged beast's face. The noise cowed him, and for a moment he stood trembling. Then he coiled for a spring. Weedon jumped back to get room to use his whip. He was in the narrow aisle and as he jumped back his head struck the iron girder with such force as to stun him. The next moment the tiger was upon him, and began clawing him viciously. Weedon fell with the tiger's teeth sunk deep in his right shoulder. The taste of blood enraged the beast, which snarled and clawed Weedon unmercifully. The commotion brought Frank Bostock and a score of trainers to the scene. With clubs and prongs they drove the maddened animal back. The other beasts set up a terrific howling, and nothing could be heard above the din. The animal was finally driven into his cage. Weedon is seriously, although not dangerously, injured, unless blood-poisoning sets in. This is feared. A few weeks ago "Beauty" made a like attempt upon Weedon in Cleveland, and was severely punished for it. He may have to pay the forfeit of his life for this last attempt.

Miners Strike in France.

Paris, Oct. 8.—France is today threatened with a national coal strike, which if carried to the same lengths as the one now in progress in the United States will cause an upheaval throughout the country. Troops are being hurried to those points where trouble may occur. With the approach of cold weather, and want staring them in the face, the French disposition will assert itself and under some strong leader a popular uprising may result. Over 36,000 miners have laid down their picks at the mines in Lens, St. Etienne, and in the vicinity. There have been several disturbances and troops have been sent.

Five thousand French miners have resolved to continue work even if compelled to pass over the corpses of the strikers. Nevertheless the strike movement is spreading in the northern region, and a number of strikers is estimated at noon today as 38,000.

The Texas Oil Fire.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 8.—A telephone message from the Beaumont oil field, received at 1:15 o'clock, says that the fire which started in the Hogg-Swayne tract on Spindle Top will not spread farther unless the wind comes up. Nothing is burning save the oil and material within the area. Reports of a large list of fatalities are erroneous. The fire is now confined and covers an area of three to five acres and damages will consist of burned derricks and pumping rigs and unless it spreads, will not exceed \$100,000. The fire was started by a workman attempting to blow his lantern out which caused it to explode. This communicated to a tank near by and then the blaze spread with lightning-like rapidity.

Favor an Economic Separation.

Buda Pest, Oct. 8.—The Hungarian Chamber assembled today and the Magyar independent party introduced a resolution expressing satisfaction over the deal of the Ausgleich. The resolution further hoped an "economic" separation of Hungary and Austria would ensue. A resolution was also offered by the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his morganatic wife, Princess Hohenburg, to be declared the heir of the Hungarian throne, and asserting that Hungary insist that he ascend the throne at any cost. A discussion of the resolution was begun and an exciting session is expected.

A Brutal Murder.

New York, Oct. 8.—A horrible murder was enacted in Brooklyn this morning, when Salvatore Vincenzo shot and killed an Italian known as "Jim." Vincenzo met his victim in the street and pulling a revolver began firing. The object of the bullets rushed into a saloon and Vincenzo followed. The wounded man fell to the floor of the saloon and his brutal assailant fired three shots into his body. Witnesses say that after the shooting Vincenzo shook the man to see if he was dead. Vincenzo was arrested but beyond saying that he had a quarrel over money matters he gave no cause for his act.

George Gould, of Liverpool, England,

second steward of the steamship Hanoverian, was accidentally shot and killed in Boston last evening by his friend, William Hughes, second steward of the steamer Devanion.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for muscles, and still another for bones. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but it will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutriment is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aids digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood, and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get this reliable remedy at E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Alexandria, Va. Get Green's Special Almanac.

The Worst Poem.

Multitudes are singing the praises of Kodol, the new discovery which is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by digesting what they eat, by cleansing and sweetening the stomach and by transforming their food into the kind of pure, rich, red blood that makes you feel good all over. Mrs. C. Ansell, of Troy, I. T., writes: "For a number of years I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia which grew into the worst form. Finally I was induced to use Kodol and after using four bottles I am entirely cured. I heartily recommend Kodol to all sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia. Take a dozen after meals. It digests what you eat. For sale by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons."

Another Ineffective Attempt.

Today to run street cars in New Orleans. About one hundred shots were exchanged between the mob and the police. The militia will probably be called out.

GETS COAT OF STOVE POLISH.—Five masked men went to the home of John Ehrhardt, near Denver, Ind., dragged Henry Lee from the house, whipped him with switches and gave him a coat of stove polish and eggs. Lee had been accused of paying too much attention to Mrs. Ehrhardt. The band of Whitecaps went to the Ehrhardt home and forcing an entrance found Lee hiding in a closet. He was seized and dragged from the house, after which he was stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree and whipped. Lee tried to fight off his assailants and struggled and pleaded for mercy, but the masked men smeared him with a coat of stove polish and eggs before they released him with a warning.

The warehouse and salariness of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in Chicago, were burned this morning, causing a \$250,000 loss. The fire was started by explosions of gasoline in the basement.